

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No 4324

星期二十二年九月八日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

香港

號五十九英

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

Sept. 13, OSCAR, Swed. bg, 240; AHN, Bang-  
kor 27th August, Recd. 1st, D. DEGENE-  
RE. Sept. 14, CHAMPA, Brit. bk, 278; De Souza,  
Saigon 5th September, General, CHI-  
NESE.

Sept. 14, DUNA, Brit. steamer, 852, Maun,  
Swatow 13th September, General, GILMAN & CO.

Sept. 14, H.M.C.M. g.b. CHEN-TOO, Robert-  
son, from CRUZE.

Sept. 14, GREAT NORTHERN, Brit. str, 680,  
Murrell, from Sea. JOHN BURD & CO.

## Departures.

Sept. 14, NILE, for Coote.  
Sept. 14, MUN-KONG, str, for Shanghai.  
Sept. 14, CHINA, str, for Singapore, &c.  
Sept. 14, HISTORIAN, str, for Singapore, &c.  
Sept. 14, CHAMPION, for Whampoo.  
Sept. 14, REEDER, for San Francisco.  
Sept. 14, SPARTAN, for Tientsin.

## Clearances.

—At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
14TH SEPTEMBER.  
George, for San Francisco.  
Kuang-ting, str, for East Coast.  
Bole, for Saigon.  
Owner of Justice, for Sydney.  
Chanticleer, for Whampoo.  
Spartan, for Tientsin.

## Passports.

Per China, str, for Singapore, &c.—  
Messrs. D. Moss and servant, Rutherford,  
Guzer, E. Abraham and servant, J. Joseph,  
B. H. Joshua, R. M. Coker and Master Moses,  
Mrs. Ryam and Mrs. A. R. Joshua and 3 ser-  
vants.

The following passengers proceed by the P.  
& O. Co.'s steamer Rutherford, to-day, at  
noon—  
For Bombay.—One Gun Lascars.  
For Galle.—3 Lascars, 1 woman and 2 chil-  
dren.

For Southampton.—Mr. H. Howell and 3  
children.—Capt. Osman, Heckstein and Ed-  
ward, Messrs. McIntyre, Anderson and Dencon.  
For Brindisi.—Mrs. H. Loftus, Mr. Schol-  
field, and Capt. Temple.

## Habits.

### None.

FOUCHOW SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.

September 1st, Constantia from Shanghai;  
Ranticiple from Tamsui; Tartar from  
Shanghai; 2nd, Catharia from Hongkong;  
3rd, Kelso from Hongkong; 4th, Tuck Sing  
from Shanghai; 6th, Thiyatha from Shanghai;  
Palas from Shanghai; 7th, Forest Bells from  
Obefo.

DEPARTURES.

August 31st, MOOY for Melbourne; 2nd  
Sept., Jane Woodford for Sydney, Marie for  
Adelaide; 3rd, Maids Out for London; 4th,  
Melford for London; 6th, Delta for Melbourne.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.

August 21st, Arizona, str, from Shanghai;  
2nd, Dromius, Louis from Newchwang; 23rd,  
Black Prince, str, from San Francisco; 24th,  
Amelia from Hongkong; N.S.W.; 25th,  
Melpomene from Hongkong; 26th, Devan, from  
London; 28th, Mikado from Cardiff; 29th, Ilion from London, Argo  
from Rotterdam; Golden Age, str, from Shanghai; 30th, Min-  
din from Toulon; Admiraal from Nagasaki; 31st,  
Edmund Grasie from Chefoo; September 2nd,  
Oregon, str, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 19th, Inverary for New York, Ariel,  
str, for Shanghai; 20th, Admiraal for Shanghai; 21st,  
China, str, for San Francisco; 22nd,  
Jylland for Haldskov, New York, str, for  
Shanghai; 30th, Coriana, seeking 31st, for  
Fuchow.

## Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Sundry Articles.

BOARD AND LODGING for a Single Gen-  
eralman, quite private; apply at No. 59,  
Wyndham Street.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA.

Successor to Mr. J. G. GIBSON & CO.

Sold Agents for:  
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition,  
DuPont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake  
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle  
Safety Fuse.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent.  
on all Claims against the above Estate  
admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their  
Office, No. 7, Peifer's Hill, on the First Day  
of August next.

E. R. HANDLEY,  
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,  
COOPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.  
(late E. R. HANDLEY, Wm. 70, Fenchurch St.,

Near to the P. & O. Coal Stores,  
1831—HONGKONG.) Issued 15.

M. W. WUKEFE having retired from  
our firm by mutual consent, his interest  
and responsibility in the same ceased on the  
31st December, 1870; that of Mr. A. GRAND-  
HOMME expired by his death on the 15th June,  
1871.

Mr. E. SALTZKORN has this day been ad-  
mitted a partner in our firm.

BEHRE & CO.

1514—Saigon, 1st September, 1871.

ANY communications with our late Branch  
of Hongkong, or M. V. LA VOISIER, are to  
be directed care of J. WILLEAUME, Esq., Hou-  
king.

DERODE, DUROIS & CO.

HAWKINS' HOUSE REPOSITORY,  
Bazaar, Hongkong.

OBSES received on LIVERPOOL.

HORSES BROKEN to Harness,  
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CAR-  
riages, for Sale. Also,

Beech quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM,  
BAILEY, and Indian GRASS, for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.

PONIES do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved  
principles, under his own superintendence.

T. H. HAWKINS.

(late Farrier Major, Bengal Horse Artillery.)  
M.E.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.  
1559—Hongkong, 16th August, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION  
AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. Devan, with many Additions, Correc-  
tions, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, \$1.50

Neatly Bound, \$1.50

Actv. \$1.50. Price, \$1.50.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LOSE & CO. have temporarily REMOVED  
their Business Premises from the Corner  
of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar  
and Wellington Streets, opposite Club  
Chambers. The Premises formerly occupied by  
Mr. A. BOYCE.

1532—Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.—

Chairman—H. R. LOWTRETT.

Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

R. B. Bellott, Esq.

J. M. Menko, Esq.

S. D. Dawson, Esq.

W. L. Lomax, Esq.

G. E. Walker, Esq.

H. Melchers, Esq.

Manager—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David Molson, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Allowed at the rate of 1  
per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 per cent, per annum.

6 " 4 "

12 " 5 "

18 " 6 "

24 " 7 "

30 " 8 "

36 " 9 "

42 " 10 "

48 " 11 "

54 " 12 "

60 " 13 "

66 " 14 "

72 " 15 "

78 " 16 "

84 " 17 "

90 " 18 "

96 " 19 "

102 " 20 "

108 " 21 "

114 " 22 "

120 " 23 "

126 " 24 "

132 " 25 "

138 " 26 "

144 " 27 "

150 " 28 "

156 " 29 "

162 " 30 "

168 " 31 "

174 " 1st "

180 " 2nd "

186 " 3rd "

192 " 4th "

198 " 5th "

204 " 6th "

210 " 7th "

216 " 8th "

222 " 9th "

228 " 10th "

234 " 11th "

240 " 12th "

246 " 13th "

252 " 14th "

258 " 15th "

264 " 16th "

270 " 17th "

276 " 18th "

282 " 19th "

288 " 20th "

294 " 21st "

300 " 22nd "

306 " 23rd "

312 " 24th "

318 " 25th "

324 " 26th "

330 " 27th "

336 " 28th "

342 " 29th "

348 " 30th "

354 " 1st "

360 " 2nd "

366 " 3rd "

372 " 4th "

378 " 5th "

384 " 6th "

390 " 7th "

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.  
Apply at the Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.To be delivered at the Daily Press from this office on  
Monday on Tuesdays, at 9.30, and the last  
messengers left the office at 10.15.

## The Bath Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1871

A GREAT deal that has been said at home regarding the trial of Mr. Pook for what is known as the Eltham murder, savours of that species of cant which is only fully rampant in England and America, and which has often, as applied to Chinese offenders in this Colony, been remarked upon in these columns. There is certainly more reason for yielding at home to the popular and legal fiction that an accused man is innocent until proved to be guilty, than there is here, but all it is a fiction and a very absurd one. Of course a man who is accused is suspected, and therefore to begin with stands in a very different position from Jowis and Brown who have never been suspected, have never been accused, and are, in the eye of the public, innocent. With regard to young Pook, there seems to be very little doubt of his innocence, apart altogether from the verdict of the jury, which is in itself a sufficiently reliable guide to people at a distance. But it appears from the reports of the trial that the prosecution strained every nerve to procure a conviction, while the defence were equally energetic in seeking a verdict favourable to the prisoner. It seems, moreover, that the police in their zeal for a conviction not only magnified every trial that seemed to tail against Pook, but also in some instances concealed from the Court and from the Crown lawyers facts which seemed capable of interpretation in his favour. For this concealment the prosecution was severely commented on by the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, and if the principle were only carried out in both directions, it cannot be denied that it would be well to do away as far as possible with all sorts of concealment in public Courts. But how would it have been if the concealment had been on the other side? If, for instance, as suggested by the Soden, the attorney or counsel for the prisoner, in getting up the *affidavit*, which was the principal defence, had come across facts which told against him, would they have been expected to inform the Court of those facts? Everyone who knows anything of the "protection" which the law throws round a prisoner" will confidently answer that no such thing would have been expected of them. "On the contrary," says the above mentioned journal, "though they had got reason to doubt, or even much more than doubt, the truth of this *affidavit*, there would have been nothing unprofessional in their pleading and trying to prove it. There may be some way of explaining, or explaining away, the difficulties suggested by the CHIEF JUSTICE's theory, but, looked at roughly, it would seem to handicape Justice so heavily in its race against Crime as to leave little chance of a result favourable to the public interests." The origin of the notion which is now beginning to assert its absurdity, is to be traced in the long-standing and recognised principle of concealment in legal affairs generally. In a civil suit, for instance, it is not part of the business of the plaintiff to put forward facts which might tend to strengthen the defence. That is for "the learned friend" to do, and if the learned friend chance to miss such facts, or not to be aware of them, justice is supposed to be done without them though the plaintiff's attorney or counsel may have been fully aware of them. This "licence to conceal," as it may be termed, being once fully recognised, it would naturally occur in some criminal case, where on account of the larger interests involved, liberty instead of property, the monstrous injustice wrought by it would become palpable, and a general outcry against it might be raised. To obviate this, our wise and infallible Law makes it improper to conceal adverse facts in a criminal prosecution, but only improper on the part of the Crown. It is so far from being improper on the part of the accused that it is frequently said to be the duty of his counsel to make every point, every objection, and admit nothing. It certainly strikes people as very hard that a man should be convicted through concealment on the part of the police, but it rarely strikes anyone as absurd that he should be acquitted by reason of concealment on his side.

When however his one-sided privilege comes to be accorded to Chinese criminals in Hongkong, it seems to be not only absurd but entirely improper. Knowing that we are being knocked down every night by these people, knowing that by getting one undoubted criminal off we are in all probability dooming another European's skull or property, still it is our duty to take every precaution whereby such undoubted criminal may slip out of our hands! Still we say to that undoubted criminal's counsel, "If you find anything to show that our friend here cannot but be the man we take him for, you are not to tell us anything about it." Then in the course of the case some formal point arises, and the Crown prosecutor waives it, "because it's a criminal case." On the other side, perhaps, a less important one arises, and the prisoner's counsel takes it immediately, and with the full concurrence of everybody, the idea being, "Oh, you must take every point. You are for the prisoner." Why does not the ATTORNEY GENERAL say: "I must take every point. I am for the public, who are knocked over the head, and battered about till there is nothing left but this?" If when we have caught our batters we can't get them punished because some wretched scoundrel of law says the batters may conceal everything he chooses to conceal, then the sooner we have a special China code the better. It is not so very frequently that we manage to lay hands on those interesting persons. The Hon. Mr. SWINN, in the Legislative Council the other day, pleaded in excuse for not catching them, that England law surrounds the criminal, with so many safe-guards as to render it most difficult to get hold of him. This is very true, not less true than that when he is once in Court the difficulties seem to multiply. But it is certainly very difficult with a disorganized Police Force to proceed in strict accordance with our law even in the apprehension.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$2 per cent. discount.  
Hongkong, Tientsin and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$4 per cent. premium.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—\$10.00 per share premium.  
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.  
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—\$10 per cent. discount.  
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$6 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$6 per cent. discount.  
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. nominal.  
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$10 per share discount.

SALES OF STEAMERS 14TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 500 bags, at \$4.30, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.

White Tea, 1 piece, at \$3.50, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.

Suzon Rice, 1,500 piculs, at \$2.35, by Fook-hung to Hongkong merchant.

Suzon Rice, 2,500 piculs, at \$2.20, by Fook-hung to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 300 piculs, at \$1.00, by Hung-fong to Hongkong merchant.

White Wine, 2 pieces, at \$4.50, by Hung-fong to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirts, 2 pieces, at \$2.44, by Hung-fong to Hongkong merchant.

Drills, 30 yards, 450 pieces, at \$2.56, by Hung-fong to Hongkong merchant.

## NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

## THE COOLIE QUESTION.

One of the strangest tendencies of the English nation is its propensity to seize some sentimental subject on which to inflict the most painful of moral self-laceration. Every now and then the British nation discovers that it is doing some grievous wrong, some out of the way part of the world, and that it is scarcely possible to find words sufficiently strong to designate the heinous offence of which it is guilty. It then proceeds to a kind of political penance, and without investigating the true merits of the special subject which has been taken up, loudly cries "peccavimus," and works itself up into a wonderful state of virtuous indignation. China has long been a stock subject on which to give vent to these sentiments. It seems to be positively delightful to some men to declare that their countrymen who are far away are degrading the national reputation, the satisfaction apparently consisting in an inward feeling that while appearing magnanimously to admit the shortcomings of their nation, the particular people who indulge in the sentiment would not for a moment be guilty of the wrongs which they condemn. The Opium question and the Missionary question have always been treated in this manner. Without any real knowledge of the facts, the English Government actually passed a special Act of Parliament—the Chinese Passenger Act of 1855—and the Consular Regulations under this Act make it simply impossible to ship coolies in British ships in the way in which they are shipped from Macao. Yet the writer in the *Pal Mall*, who is so well acquainted with the subject that he gives full particulars of the negotiations which have taken place, omits all mention of this important point, and so leaves his readers under an entirely false impression; which is increased by a statement that the United States are the only nation which has prohibited the traffic, and without investigating the true merits of the special subject which has been taken up, loudly cries "peccavimus," and works itself up into a wonderful state of virtuous indignation. China has long been a stock subject on which to give vent to these sentiments. 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he should take part in such a meeting again whenever it became necessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that was scarcely the question at issue. As to the flogging provision, he could say that the Colonial Government had represented its necessity to the Council, and could only now bow to the decision of the Home Government. He was sure the Colonial-Secretary would corroborate his statement.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he could corroborate it. At one time the Governor had had a prospect of carrying the proposal, and the punishment of flogging was permitted for merely returning to the Colony. The Governor, however, did not then think that admirable, and the clause to lapse.

Hon. Mr. Rowett thought that, as an unofficial member, and as one of the public, he was happy to say, and he believed it was the general impression, that the Colonial officials had done all in their power to induce the Home Government to permit the punishment, and every one regretted the prohibition. But might it not be argued again?—might it not be shown again how much crime had increased since the Ordinance was first enacted, so that the responsibility might rest with the Secretary of State who would disclose apparently our only means of preventing crime?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that the Lieutenant-Governor had written at length upon the subject to the Secretary of State, who had replied that the subject should receive his anxious attention. That reply was received only five or six weeks ago, so that it was probable on the arrival of the Governor something might be done.

Hon. Mr. Ball observed that, as the general impression was that the general Government had done all in their power to induce the Home Government to permit the punishment, and every one regretted the prohibition. But might it not be argued again?—might it not be shown again how much crime had increased since the Ordinance was first enacted, so that the responsibility might rest with the Secretary of State who would disclose apparently our only means of preventing crime?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the real question was, whether power was to be given to the Governor over and above the 600 already provided for, or to recruit the force within that number.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed that was the point, and was of opinion that the power should be confined within the numbers already lawful. In case of emergency, the Governor had power to exceed the number.

The words "not exceeding two hundred" looked as if it were to be made lawful to add 200 to the existing force, which he thought was not intended.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not see why any number should be banned.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Then you may have 3,000.

Hon. Mr. Ball thought it looked better in that case.

Hon. Mr. Ball observed that that object seemed to be to enrol men for less than five years. Then why should they call it an auxiliary force. It was a matter for the Superintendent to know whether a man was enrolled for five years or a shorter time, not for the public.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought the discussion would prove useful.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the real question was, whether power was to be given to the Governor over and above the 600 already provided for, or to recruit the force within that number.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed that was the point, and was of opinion that the power should be confined within the numbers already lawful. In case of emergency, the Governor had power to exceed the number.

The words "not exceeding two hundred" were then struck out.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK enquired whether the COLONIAL SECRETARY would be applicable to consuls of nationalities.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that it was.

Hon. Mr. Ball observed that he approved of the Bill; his only doubt was how it could be carried out. It seemed to him that it would be adding a large number of men to make the confusion worse confounded. Perhaps it was unfair in the absence of the force to fail, but there must be a sound reason to do so, as it was the universal custom that the Police Force should be as it ought to be. He approved of the Ordinance, but he should like to see in connection with it a change in the superior of the force, so that these new men might be sufficiently trained to become members of the permanent force.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there was one thing certain. The police force was not sufficient, strong, and as you must get more men, better take them on trial at first, which was the object of this Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK admitted this, but he was anxious that the person who had the command of the force should be as it ought to be. He approved of the Ordinance, but he should like to see in connection with it a change in the superior of the force, so that these new men might be sufficiently trained to become members of the permanent force.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there was one thing certain. The police force was not sufficient, strong, and as you must get more men, better take them on trial at first, which was the object of this Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. Ball said he might remark that, with the exception of this ordinance, flogging had never been permitted in the Colony to any extent as now. The power under last year's Ordinance had never been used.

Hon. Mr. Rowett said he was under the impression that formerly when offenders were branded they were flogged on their reappearances in the Colony, without the sentence of any magistrate.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that was not under an Ordinance. There had been a long correspondence on that subject.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK said that was what he was so anxious to advocate, that men who returned from banishment should be summarily dealt with. If they were tried they stood so many chances of getting off through some quibble, some flaw in the indictment, or other mistake.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that at all events when this Ordinance was passed we could lay our hands on them all.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK asked whether the system of branding had been explained to the Home Government.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said it had been fully explained.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—It is a painless process.

Hon. Mr. Ball thought the question of branding was very different from that of flogging. It was stamping the man for life as a bad character.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK said that while he should certainly advocate corporal punishment he should hesitate about branding.

The Ordinance was then read a second time, passed, and numbered 4 of 1871.

EMIGRATION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL in explaining the provisions of the Bill said that it had been sent home, and had been approved of by the Secretary of State. Instructions had been received to pass an Ordinance enabling the Governor in all cases where coals were to be taken under contract, to give or to withhold his license. Where coals were to be relieved from this, insurance was to be obtained by the Governor to find out the destination of the vessel, and to give him withhold his license according to the laws and good treatment in the country to which the coals were to proceed. The present Ordinance contemplated voyages only of 30 days duration.

Some conversational discussion took place on one of the schedules, when the Hon. Mr. KESWICK asked that, as the Ordinance was a very important one, and he had not been able to give it the attention which it deserved, he desired the further consideration of it might be adjourned. The Colonial Secretary said there was no objection to that, and the discussion was adjourned accordingly.

FENITATES AND FORFEITURES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the Government were in communication with the Secretary of State on this Bill, and meanwhile did not intend to proceed with it. The object of it had been to ascertain proceedings till the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown should be obtained, and its operation would therefore have been very short. The telegraph had now made communication very rapid, and they did not intend to proceed with this Ordinance until they received further instructions.

ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Estimates Bill, 1870, and the Appropriation Bill, 1872, were then read a first time on the proposal of His Excellency.

GEARUTIES.

The question as to a gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. Mason was considered and adjourned.

The Colonial Secretary then brought forward a recommendation from Captain Superintendent Deans for a gratuity of £150 to the widow of the late Inspector Abingdon. He had been in the service between 6 and 7 years, and had died of small-pox recently, leaving his widow in very reduced circumstances. His salary was £80 per month.

The vote was agreed to on the motion of the Hon. Mr. KESWICK, seconded by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Linstead.

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

THE CHANCERY-FUND.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK referred to Section 1, 1st.—Hon. Mr. E. R. Linstead, the Law Officer in Council having considered the application made by the deputation of certain of the Justices of the Peace, which he had the honor to receive on the 2nd instant, I am instructed to address to you the following reply, which I shall feel obliged by your communicating to the gentleman who accompanied you on that occasion.

2.—The task of protecting the residents of Hongkong from the lawless characters who are continually roaming the year round on the Colony from China, and other places on the mainland, is one of extreme difficulty, even for those who possess special qualifications for the purpose.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reminded him also of 120 boatmen called as sergeants, who were not trained, and that they had no means of defence.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that Mr. KESWICK had brought out the strongest testimonials from the able Governor and the magistrates of the districts. It was impossible to judge the short period during which he had acted as Superintendent of Police, a period during which crime was rife. Still he believed it was a capable man.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the words "not exceeding two hundred" looked as if it were to be made lawful to add 200 to the existing force, which he thought was not intended.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK enquired whether the proposal of the Bill was to be carried into effect.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Then you may have 3,000.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK seconded the proposal of Hon. Mr. Rowett.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supposed it was to be granted conditionally on the like sum being subscribed.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK said he only asked it on that condition.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK said he thought it a pity that public monies should be voted like this sum.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK seconded the proposal of Hon. Mr. Rowett.

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FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.

MEMPHIS CHOCOLATE, yellow, brown, and pink.

At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

of 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.

ROBILLION and BANDOL, in wood.

Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from

\$3.50 upwards.

Chateau LAFITTE.

Hacte BRION.

Rhenish WINES, large assortment.

Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.

Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.

Fine LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c.

etc., ABSINTH.

Vernau NOUILLY PRAT.

Wynaud FOINKINS, double Orange CURA-

COA.

At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

of 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IMPERIAL CHINESE CARDS.

ROEDERER CARTE NOIRE.

ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.

ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

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Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

ROEDERER CAR